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## GENUINE TANSAN

BOTTLED BY

J. CLIFFORD WILKINSON

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# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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BOTTLING.  
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No. 14,226 號六十式百式千肆萬壹第 日十初月年次十二緒光 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29TH, 1903 建拜禮 號次十二月十年春零日九月廿一香港

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TIME TABLE.

WEEK DATE.  
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
8.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
3.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
5.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
NIGHT CARS.  
8.45 p.m. & 9 p.m. 4.45 to 11.15 p.m. ... every hour.  
BUNDATES.  
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
12.00 Noon to 1.30 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
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SPECIAL CARS for arrangement at the Company's Office, 38 & 40, Queen's Road Central.  
**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,**  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1903.

[a276]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY.

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Casks of 375 lbs. net \$4.75 per Cask ex Factory.  
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Hongkong, 14th August, 1903.

[a1660]

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**MONOPOLE, FUTURE, CENTAUR, and  
NEW PREMIER CYCLES.** Best American  
Machines in the Market, always on View and  
for Sale. Also a Large Assortment of **SECOND-  
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**MOTOR CYCLES, MAIL CARTS,  
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Stock. First-class workmanship guaranteed in  
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[a278]

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JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, PEARLS,  
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Wholesale and Retail. Prices very moderate.  
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Hongkong, 16th May, 1903.

[a293]

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35 Bedrooms, excellently furnished.

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European and American Wines, Spirits, and  
Beers.

POOL AND BILLIARDS.

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Terms: \$1 to \$7.00 per day; \$7.50 to \$12.00 per  
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**JAS. D. M. CAMERON,**

Manager.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1903.

[a2920]

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO. LTD.  
ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANTS NOW IN OPERATION IN CANTON AND  
KOWLOON.  
INCANDESCENT LAMPS, ARC LAMPS AND  
NERNST LAMPS SUPPLIED.  
ESTIMATES MADE FOR ALL KINDS OF ELECTRICAL WORK AND SUPPLIES.  
Apply to

n426] SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO., General Managers.

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MESSRS. WATKINS, LTD. Have much pleasure in informing their friends that, in consequence of their increasing business, they have ERECTED more commodious premises in a more central position; near the General Post Office. On and after October 4th, 1903, their new address will be 31, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, where all letters and communications are to be addressed, and all orders sent.

They desire to take this opportunity of thanking their friends for the confidence reposed in them in the past, and to assure them that every effort will be made to deserve a continuance in their custom and support in the future.

ONLY FULLY QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMISTS EMPLOYED.

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Chums (New Volume)	2.50
Bo-Peep (New Volume)	1.75 and
Nister's Holiday Annual	2.50
Woo Folk's Annual	1.75
Wide World Magazine (New Volume)	4.25
Hutton's Work Manager's Handbook	12.50
Leak's Breakdowns at Sea	3.50
Red's Flags and Funnels	2.50
The Animals' Rebellion	3.50
A Manual of Plague by Jennings	4.00
Veld Vendetta	15.00
Sennett and Oram's Marine Engineers	3.50
Kemp's Engineer's Pocket-Book	4.00
Clark's Engineer's Pocket-Book	1.75
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Every Man His Own Lawyer	3.50
From Hongkong to Canton, by the Pearl River; with Maps and Illustrations, by C. V. Lloyd	2.50

[a33]

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1815.

SHIPERS TO CHINA FOR 75 YEARS.

Their Brands are favourably known all over the World.

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SUPERB OLD COGNAC,  
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ANOTHER FINE COGNAC, \$18.50 per doz.

Less old than the above.

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THE ELITE OF WHISKY—

THE “PALL MAIL,”

\$21 PER DOZ.

11 Years old: the finest quality shipped.

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BLEND WHISKY,

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AGENTS—SIEMSSSEN & CO., HONGKONG.

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SHIRTS. COLLARS. UNDERWEAR. GLOVES.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN NECKWEAR

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

[a36]

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FLANNEL LOUNGE SUITS ..... \$20 TO \$25

TWEED AND CASHMERE SUITS ..... \$30

BLUE SERGE SAC SUITS ..... \$40 TO \$45

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LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[a34]

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NERNST ELECTRIC LIGHT.

BEAUTY OF ILLUMINATION COMBINED WITH GREAT ECONOMY  
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FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

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\$1.323.

For full Particulars &c. &c. apply to

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a189-1) Agents, Hongkong.

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### HONGKONG HOTEL

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN EVERY RESPECT

Elegantly Furnished Reading, Drawing

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Dining Accommodation for 300 persons.

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Ladies' Cloak Room.

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Wines cooled by Hotel refrigerators.

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## INTIMATION

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BLEND

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH

WHISKY.

Our celebrated "E" Liqueur SCOTCH WHISKY is a Blend of the Finest WHISKIES distilled in SCOTLAND. Specially selected, of great age, very fine and mellow.

Its superior quality has established its reputation as the LEADING SCOTCH WHISKY IN THE EAST.

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A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

(3)

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Only communications relating to the news columns  
should be sent to the Editor.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m., or day of publication. After that time the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Teleggraphic Address: Press, Codes: A. S. C. 5th Ed.

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P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12

DEATH

On the 27th October, at Rostock, Germany, A. SCHNEEMANN, partner of M. srs. F. Blöckh & Co., aged 60 years. (by wire). (3.08)

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DESVÉUX ROAD, CL.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 29TH OCTOBER, 1903.

A CERTAIN amount of discussion and correspondence has appeared in the Shanghai papers lately, particularly in the *North-China Daily News* and *L'Echo de Chine*, with regard to troubles at Ninghai, Chekiang province. Prominence was given to the affair by the killing of a Roman Catholic priest (we do not know what nationality) and the burning of a chapel by a mob under a certain WANG SHI-TONG, a man who made himself notorious at Ninghai during the Boxer rebellion by his animosity towards converts. It seems that the Roman Catholics have in consequence demanded the execution of the Ninghai magistrate as being responsible for the crime; so, at least, a correspondent of the *Daily News* says. But as Mr. SIAO, the acting magistrate, has only recently taken charge of the post, and has in other respects an excellent reputation, that correspondent makes a protest on his behalf, and a writer on the Roman Catholic side appears to bear witness to his innocence, in a letter addressed to the *Daily News*. The facts of the case, as far as we can gather them from the various accounts, are worth noting as an example of the difficulties attending missionary work in China.

This man WANG, as we have said, made himself conspicuous in 1900 by pillaging and burning at Ninghai, though he did not actually cause the death of any missionary—perhaps only because he did not come across one. For his outrageous conduct toward converts he was condemned to death; his sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life, but he was never arrested by the Chinese officials, and so continued his persecution of Christians until at last he put a climax on his misdeeds by this murder of a priest, the slaughter of at least one convert, and the pillage and destruction of native Christian houses. At the time, it appears, there were no soldiers in Ninghai, and the inhabitants were inclined to side with WANG. The magistrate SIAO has now put a price of \$8,000 on his head; and Governor NIU has put another \$2,000 beside telegraphing to Ningpo ordering the punishment of the mandarins, civil and military alike, for their want of diligence. It does not therefore seem that any lack of attention can justly be charged against the higher Chinese officials in connection with this affair, and we cannot believe that the head of the Acting Magistrate SIAO has been demanded. The arch-criminal WANG (who, by the way, was one of the literati class before he became a brigand-leader) seems to have become an enemy of all Roman Catholics owing to the fact that some three years ago he quarrelled with some converts in his own village, who got an order for his arrest. As this was not carried out, the local priest brought influence to bear on the Chinese magistrate, who then arrested WANG. He was rescued, however, by a mob, and the magistrate promptly resigned. His successor, taking a lesson from what had happened, favoured the Romanists greatly, with the result that converts increased very rapidly, and, as the *Daily News* correspondent puts it, the chapel became like a yamen. It is alleged that the priest was not very discriminating, and his protection over his converts was abused by the un-converted, who used his influence for all that it was worth. In consequence, those who were not converts became very bitter, and the field for the ruffian WANG was fully prepared. Then the magistrate who had allowed the Roman Catholics and alleged Romanists to have matters so much their own way had to go to Hangzhou to assist at the provincial examinations, and the unfortunate SIAO arrived to see a culmination of the troubles, with the termination of the enshrouding mystery.

The Rev. Robert Hugh Benson, M.A., son of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, has been received into the Roman Catholic Church at the Dominican Priory, Woodchester.

M. de Farville, and other French *émigrés* have protested against the proposed demolition of the Eiffel Tower, in Paris, as the tower is valuable for meteorological observations.

The Tientsin detachment of the Sherwood Foresters has changed places with the Peking section of the regiment. The Tientsin men commenced their route-march to Peking on the 10th inst.

The unfortunate people at Peitang, according to the *P. & T. Times*, have no idea that the numerous deaths from plague there are due to the spirit of a large fish eaten during the summer having its rove go.

Prince Tuan, says the *Shanghai Times*, upon the pretence of his present poor health, sent for his son Fu Shun, the former Heir-Apparent to go to him from Peking. Prince Tsai Ying (?) at first kept the matter secret and asked the opinion of a certain prince (presumably Prince Ching), and finally asked the Princess Jung Hsi to take a favourable opportunity to pump the Empress-Dowager as to what ought to be done with this troublesome youth.

In the past it has been the custom to limit the examination for the bursaries awarded by the Shanghai S. Andrews Society to children of Scotch parentage attending the Public School in Shanghai, while boys and girls studying at other schools were debarred from entrances to the examinations. In future, as the result of the unanimous resolution of the annual meeting of the Society in Shanghai last week, all Scotch children here, whatever school they attend, will be given equal opportunities of winning the bursaries.

The *Shanghai Times* went one better than its London namesake with regard to the Peking plot, for it published the following telegram dated Peking, 14th October:—"At the same time that the wire was laid into the Legation magazine, someone removed the breech-block of the 4.7 gun which defends the Carrington Park. The missing piece has since been traced to a place in the Chinese city and recovered. There was a battery alongside the wire, but it had not been connected. The whole affair is enshrouded in mystery, and is being rigidly investigated." We still await the result of that rigid investigation of the enshrouding mystery.

The whole story illustrates a most difficult problem in connection with missionary enterprise in China. Nothing but a direct command to missionaries to abstain altogether from any interference in the secular affairs of their converts can do justice to such incidents as that at Ninghai. There is already, we are glad to see, a move in this direction, but the Roman Catholics appear to lag behind. Surely events cannot have left them doubtful of the unwisdom, the absolute criminality, of encouraging converts to look to the priest as a helper in over-riding the laws of China.

It is stated that two commissioners, one French and one Chinese, are going to Foochow from Peking to overhaul the arsenals accounts, which do not appear to have been altogether satisfactory, to the Chinese at least.

A series of those "storms that pass in the night" has come and gone, this time giving Hongkong a just wide enough birth; and though the winds and seas were high, with cold driving gusts of rain, the typhoon scare was practically a false alarm; but trifling damage was done, and that chiefly to trees. Hongkong is to be congratulated on its lucky escape.

We are requested to state that Madame Arrell is leaving for Shanghai to-day to give a concert North of the 7th prox. She will return here in time to arrange for a concert to take place on Saturday, the 14th prox, so that Hongkong residents will be able to hear a singer of whose abilities they have been led to form so great expectations.

It is said that six hundred Japanese residents of Dalian are making preparations for immediate departure to Chefoo in the event of war. At Port Arthur, on the contrary, it is alleged that, according to orders issued by Viceroy Alexieff, the Japanese residents will be collected and sent away by a foreign steamer in the event of hostilities breaking out.

With reference to the correspondence which has recently appeared in the *Daily Press* respecting the quality of the gas supplied in the Colony, for illuminating purposes, we are informed that the bad lighting complained of is due to the inadequacy of the mains. The Company is at the present time laying new mains in Connaught Road and feeders to the main in Queen's Road. When this work is completed there will, it is stated, be no cause for complaint on the score of a deficient supply.

We have been asked to correct a statement that occurred in our paragraph in yesterday's issue with reference to the proposed farewell address to the Governor. It is true that the Chinese first held a meeting to consider how best to signalise their regret at the departure of His Excellency, but it was decided by the unofficial members of the Legislative Council and the members of Committee of the Chamber of Commerce that the address should be presented and the Chinese agreed to join in that mark of esteem.

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sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life, but he was never arrested by the Chinese officials, and so continued his persecution of Christians until at last he put a climax on his misdeeds by this murder of a priest, the slaughter of at least one convert, and the pillage and destruction of native Christian houses. At the time, it appears, there were no soldiers in Ninghai, and the inhabitants were inclined to side with WANG. The magistrate SIAO has now put a price of \$8,000 on his head; and Governor NIU has put another \$2,000 beside telegraphing to Ningpo ordering the punishment of the mandarins, civil and military alike, for their want of diligence. It does not therefore seem that any lack of attention can justly be charged against the higher Chinese officials in connection with this affair, and we cannot believe that the head of the Acting Magistrate SIAO has been demanded. The arch-criminal WANG (who, by the way, was one of the literati class before he became a brigand-leader) seems to have become an enemy of all Roman Catholics owing to the fact that some three years ago he quarrelled with some converts in his own village, who got an order for his arrest. As this was not carried out, the local priest brought influence to bear on the Chinese magistrate, who then arrested WANG. He was rescued, however, by a mob, and the magistrate promptly resigned. His successor, taking a lesson from what had happened, favoured the Romanists greatly, with the result that converts increased very rapidly, and, as the *Daily News* correspondent puts it, the chapel became like a yamen. It is alleged that the priest was not very discriminating, and his protection over his converts was abused by the un-converted, who used his influence for all that it was worth. In consequence, those who were not converts became very bitter, and the field for the ruffian WANG was fully prepared. Then the magistrate who had allowed the Roman Catholics and alleged Romanists to have matters so much their own way had to go to Hangzhou to assist at the provincial examinations, and the unfortunate SIAO arrived to see a culmination of the troubles, with the termination of the enshrouding mystery.

Witch doctors have been at work in Tientsin, and two women have died under their manipulations; the native paper *Jui Jui* cautions the people against being fooled by them. They are a kind of un-Christian Scientist, we suppose.

The returns of the U.S. Immigration Bureau show a total of 64,977 immigrants into America during the month of August last, being an increase of nearly 20,000 over the returns for the same month last year. Nearly every country in Europe is represented by the immigrants.

The following telegram has been received at the Japanese Foreign Office, Tokyo, being dated Japanese Consulate, Vladivostock, October 10.—According to an order (No. 58), issued by the Viceroy of the Russian Far East, on the 10th of October, all military and naval attaches of the Russian Legations in Japan, China and Korea are placed under the control of the Viceroy, as directed by Imperial Order.

By kind permission of Major Radcliffe and officers, the band of the 33rd Burma Infantry will play the following programme at the Kowloon Hotel during dinner this evening (weather permitting):—

March ..... "Shay" ..... Tschakowsky

..... "Medium" ..... Stanhope Ell

Selection ..... "The Shop Girl" ..... Ivan Caryl

..... "The Caterpillar and the Kite" ..... Edward Caryl

Selection ..... "Reminiscences of Wales" ..... G. Dry

..... "Toot-Paase" ..... George

Characteristic Piece "A Derbyshire Chorus" ..... Sabok

"God Save the King."

The Japan Mail, discussing certain Russian allegations that in the event of Japan's forces being defeated by Russia, a massacre of foreigners in Japan would follow on a scale of unparalleled enormity, says:—It were waste of time to discuss such an allegation seriously, but it reminds us of an interesting fact attested by Japanese history, namely, that this country has been, in all ages, curiously free from mob outrage. During the feudal era, the agricultural class occasionally had recourse to concerted demonstrations by way of protest against heavy taxes or despotic exactions. The bamboo spear and the mat hammer used to be spoken of with some awe in those days, but they were inconvenient solely to oppressive officials, and never once, so far as our reading goes, was such a demonstration attended by wholesale destruction of property or life. In modern times similar displays have been seen: assemblies of complaining farmers or of persons with some grievance to press on official attention. The city mob, however, which kills, pillages, burns and wrecks, is something that we do not find anywhere in this country's annals. The point is worth notice. No one can affirm with confidence how the people would behave in the presence of a crisis such as has never yet confronted them, defeat by a foreign Power; but of all conceivable things a massacre of foreigners or any destruction of foreign property by a mob seems to us the most unlikely.

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## BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.

The Foreign Office has issued as a Parliamentary paper [Africa, No. 19, 1903] a report on the trade and general conditions of the British Central Africa Protectorate for 1902-1903, by Major F. B. Pearce, Acting Commissioner. This exhaustive report, which includes besides detailed statistics of trade, very useful meteorological tables, and a useful map to illustrate them, covers the whole administration of the Protectorate, and is in the main a record of steady progress and intelligent development. The most interesting passage at the present moment is, perhaps, that in which Major Pearce deals with the labour question:—

"The migration in search of work of certain natives within the Protectorate limits to Beira and South Rhodesia still continues. The districts from which these natives proceed annually are generally the West Nyasa and Lower Shiré districts. Although it is impossible to give definite figures as to the numbers that go down of their own accord, there cannot be less than 3,000 or 4,000 that annually make the journey. They return to their homes in the Protectorate after six or eight months' work. The West Nyasa natives favour, as a rule, Salisbury, and are in great demand as house-boys and cooks. The natives of the Lower Shiré district proceed, in addition to Salisbury and South Rhodesia generally, to Beira, where they readily find employment. In this connection the collectors of the districts unanimously report that a great improvement takes place in the native after contact with civilisation in South Africa; his ideas are enlarged, and his desire is to build better houses and to dress in a more cleanly manner. Many on their return home bring back as much as £10 or £15. As regards the question whether a native's morals and physical nature are benefited by a journey and work in South Africa (or otherwise), it may be interesting to refer to the opinion recorded in the Aurora, the paper of the Livingstonian Mission on Lake Nyasa, conducted by the Rev. Dr. Laws, a missionary of extremely long residence in the country, and with an unparalleled knowledge of the British Central Africa native. Remarking on the journey of natives to the Salisbury Goldfields, and their return, it states:—But our experience of the influence of Salisbury disappoints some of the fears we once had. The long journey, the European wonders, the very hard work, and the personal superintendence of the white man, all seem to produce, among the Ngóni at least, a more polite, but dignified, and a cleaner and hard-working man. The collectors of the district, concerned also state, with reference to the improvement that is observable in natives who proceed out of the Protectorate in such work, that instead of the dull intellect, without any other thought than woman, food, and beer, of the older native who has never left his home, and who, moreover, is content to be clothed with rags and without the slightest impression or knowledge of anything outside the circle of his fields, the younger generation, who have sought improvement beyond the limits of their own country, have a far better stamp of countenance; they keep themselves clean, build better houses, and show a great desire to learn to read and write. They are also more generally ready to refer to European justice, and their bearing tends greatly to improve the confidence of the native population with the Administration. In some cases the wives of the natives proceed to South Rhodesia also, accompanying their husbands, and they likewise readily find employment. It has been observed that natives who proceed south and earn perhaps 40s. a month are quite ready on their return home to accept, if they seek work in the Protectorate, the usual low rate of 4s. or 5s. Besides these annual journeys made by natives which have been going on now for several years, there has been a decided movement of the population in the Shiré Highlands. This, however, is an immigration of natives from Portuguese territory lying between Lake Chilwa and the coast. These people are generally known as Anguru, and are probably part of the aboriginal population which occupied the eastern boundaries of Lake Chilwa and Injenda River when the Yao from the east coast of Lake Nyasa entered the Anguru country and became masters of it. One of the chief reasons for the immigration of the Anguru population now is the bad crops and scanty food-supply, which, owing to the lack of rains, has been observable in this part of Africa. Moreover, the Anguru have begun to appreciate that they are established to live in peaceful possession of their villages and fields within the Protectorate. It is interesting to observe the rapid change for the better which takes place in these wild people after a short sojourn in the Protectorate. They have always been notorious as robbers and most expert thieves, and it has been stated that where they cannot steal with their hands they steal with their toes. The Church of Scotland Mission must have the credit of first getting in touch with these people, as for the last five years this mission has had stations in Portuguese Anguraland. Two or three years ago, if an ordinary load of calico or other article were given unknowingly to an Anguru carrier it was almost a certainty that the carrier and load disappeared altogether. If the load happened to be calico, or some other valuable article, he would cross back into Portuguese territory with it. If the load happened to be of no use, he would take the first opportunity of depositing it in the grass by the roadside and decamp. Such actions as these are, I am glad to say, practically unknown amongst our own Protectorate natives, and their extraordinary honesty is one of the features which makes it possible to possess the efficient postal service we

have, and, in fact, to a great extent the whole system of transport within the Protectorate is possible only owing to this gratifying honesty of the native carriers. During the whole time the mails have been carried by postal carriers there has scarcely been a single case in which the bags have been tampered with, and in only one instance have registered letters containing money or parcels gone astray. There are now 15,000 Anguru in the Blantyre district alone, and there is no doubt, as those people find they can live peacefully and possess fields and houses of their own, that the immigration will continue, and that they will form a valuable addition to the population. The native population of the Protectorate is in a satisfactory condition, and during the course of the past twelve months there has been no trouble or disturbance of any importance within the Protectorate. Serious crime has been, as usual, exceedingly small, and the British Central Africa native continues to maintain his reputation as a gentle and law-abiding person."

## THE MYSTERY OF LHASA.

It may be said, at the beginning of the twentieth century, that, except for the two poles there is not a corner of the earth where white men have not penetrated. Yet, in truth, there exists on the Asiatic continent, hardly 200 miles from the frontier of British India, a city, the capital of Tibet, to which the "white men" of Europe and America are absolutely forbidden access. Within a distance of 150 to 200 miles from this city all the roads leading to it at the places where they cross the frontier to the province of Wu, of which Lhasa is the chief town, are jealously guarded by pickets of Tibetan soldiers. Immediately upon perceiving a suspicious-looking caravan the sentries notify the local authorities. The advancing traveller then sees rise up before him a whole detachment of armed men, commanded by high functionaries of the country, who without discussing the matter politely insist that the bold pioneer retrace his steps. They even offer him the money and food necessary for the return journey, at the same time warning him that if he continues on his way to Lhasa he will pay for it with his life.

This will make intelligible why the story of the efforts of the enlightened Kalmuk Mongolian Narzunoff to explore Lhasa reads like the romance of fiction, but the story which the intrepid traveller relates will almost show why the Tibetans have such a religious dread of the devastating foreigner:

One morning as Narzunoff was walking about, waiting an opportunity to take a photograph, he saw for the first time a spectacle which it seems, is common enough about Lhasa. He quickly took a photograph of what he saw—two men, pilgrims who were making the tour of Lhasa for the third time, not on foot, but flat on their stomachs, measuring the perimeter of the Holy City with their bodies. They threw themselves down the length of their whole bodies, resting on their hands, then, drawing their legs to them, they stood up to prostrate themselves again immediately, this time placing their feet where their head had last been. Beginners put little boards on the palms of their hands to break the force of the blows, and try to fall without straining their arms: but as soon as they have accustomed themselves a little they fall on their hands. Think of the length of time and, above all, of the patience it requires to make thus the tour of the Holy City, a distance of about thirteen miles. But there are some fervent pilgrims who do more than this, for they go seven times round the city. Others, instead of measuring the way by the length of their persons, measure it by width of their faces; they touch their foreheads to the ground, then, changing place laterally, they press their faces again at the spot next to the one they have just touched. It takes the pilgrim one month to make the tour of Lhasa in this fashion. It is a much longer method, but is not nearly so painful as the other.—*The Century.*

## STEAMSHIP SUBSIDIES IN JAPAN.

There are at present 19 steamship services subsidised by the Japanese Government, the amount of the subsidies granted this year being Yen. 6,182,230. The money thus paid out from the National Treasury is distributed as follows:—

	Yen.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	4,582,367
Toyo Kisen Kaisha	1,013,880
Osaka Shoson Kaisha	322,110
Oya Shichibei	149,000
Taito Kisen Kaisha	57,873
Total	Yen 6,182,230

The annual navigation encouragement subsidies which the Japanese Government has to pay in the next five years are stated below:

Y. ar.	Yen.
1904	6,069,189
1905	6,021,189
1906	5,441,189
1907	4,639,746
1908	4,341,904

The steamship services subsidised by the State are the European, the Hongkong-San Francisco, the Yokohama-Melbourne, the Hongkong-Seattle, the Shanghai-Hankow, the Japan Sea, the Yokohama-Shanghai, the Kobe-North China, the Kobe-Corea-North China, the Kobe-Vladivostock, the Kobe-Otaru, the Amori Muroran, the Kobe-Corea, the Yokohama-Bombay, the Shanghai-Soochow, the Shanghai-Kwangtung, the Soochow-Kwangtung, the Hankow-Ichang, and the Idzuhara lines.

## THE QUESTION OF MANCHURIA.

The *N.C. Daily News* publishes the following amazing story, which it states to be authentic. It goes, says our contemporary, the *China Chronicle*. It appears that a man named Saito, living at Nara, believed he had cancer in the stomach, consulted a local physician, when his suspicion was confirmed, the physician warning him that he had but a few months to live. The physician's assistant, learning this, saw in it a good way to make a good sum of money, so he approached Saito and proposed that he should get his life insured, which, he said, could easily be done, as cancer in the stomach was most difficult to detect unless some hint was given to the doctor of its presence. Saito agreed, on condition that his widow be paid 200 yen on his death. Preliminaries were at once entered into. The medical advisor to the company examined the man Saito, and reported favourably upon him, and accordingly a policy for 8000 yen was secured, the half annual premium amounting to 235.05, which was paid by Saito's accomplices. On the 7th of September the company received news of Saito's death, and an application for payment of the amount of the insurance money. A representative of the company from Osaka, the head office in Japan, visited Nara, and found all in order, medical certificate of death, etc., and accordingly the 8000 yen was paid in the usual course of business. But the perspicacity of a young policeman unravelled the plot, through noticing that the largest house in the district was occupied for only a few days, the temporary occupants leaving suddenly and secretly, the house having merely been taken by the widow and her accomplices in order to deceive the insurance company's agents when enquiring into Saito's death. From this the policeman discovered the whole plot, and found that while the widow only received the promised 200 yen, the balance of the money was divided among the physician's assistant and others who had helped him through the business. The whole party were arrested, and now await trial. Only a portion of the money has been recovered.

TRAITS IN THE PHILIPPINES CONSTABULARY.

The Philippines Constabulary is again supplying a story of corruption and treason. This time it is furnished by two ex-detainees in the Constabulary service, who claim that they were wrongfully dismissed from that service. It appears, according to the *Manila Cableman*, however, that since their dismissal enough evidence has been secured to convict them, as charged, of joining the outlaws and selling their arms to the bandits. It is expected that the case will develop some sensational revelations, but as most cases of the sort emanating from the Philippines do develop sensational revelations, that statement on part of our esteemed contemporary does not carry much surprise with it. The facts are alleged to be as follows:

The case against the two trusted servants of the Constabulary, says the *Cableman*, during the earlier campaign against the insurrecto secretary of war, is that a portion of the dramatic story of the visit to that worthy's camp, under Imus is only too true. They did meet Felisardo, but not in the manner that they reported to Captain Bruin, and afterwards chronicled in a newspaper interview. It will be remembered that they said that after running all sorts of risks, they were taken as prisoners into the presence of the mighty blacksmith of Cavite, and rebuked by him of their weapons. Afterwards they escaped, the story goes. They were not captured, their arms were not stolen from them, and they did not escape. That is part of the testimony against them. They entered the camp of Felisardo as his allies. They sold to him their guns. They were turned loose by the wily outlaw, in order that they might mislead Captain Bruin by false information—as they did. It will be proved that their relations with Felisardo were of the most intimate character, and that, all along, they were playing a double game—drawing the money of the United States Government with one hand, and that of the outlaw with the other and at the same time, feeding him with important information, and galling the established authorities with false scents. The papers in the case are being drawn up. They speak for themselves.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Boston Steamship Co.'s steamer *Tremont* left Victoria for Yokohama and the usual ports on the 25th inst., and may be expected here on the 26th prox.

The Boston Tow Boat Co.'s steamer *Iriga* arrived at Victoria (B.C.) on the 24th inst.

The Indo-China steamer *Namang*, from Calcutta and the Straits, left Singapore for this port on the 27th inst., at 4 p.m., and may be expected here to-day, at daylight.

The departure of the steamer *Hongkong Maru* for San Francisco via Shanghai, &c., is postponed to Saturday, the 31st inst., at noon.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory on the 27th and 28th inst. issued the following reports:

On the 27th at 8.15p. The typhoon is rapidly filling up on approaching the coast to the East of Hongkong.

On the 28th at 6a. Black Drum lowered.

At 11.45a. The barometer has fallen generally, particularly in the neighbourhood of Hongkong.

The progress of the typhoon was arrested, and filling up ensued in consequence of the existence of an anticyclone of great intensity over Central China.

Severe monsoon gales are blowing in the Formosa Channel, and heavy monsoon over the N. part of the China Sea.

Forecast:—Strong N. winds; fair, squally.

NEW RED SEA LIGHTS.

The British Admiralty has given notice describing the character of the lights to be exhibited along the southern part of the Red Sea. They are respectively at:—(1) Jabal Teir, (2) Zobair islands, Centre Peak Island, (3) Abu Al, Quiss island, (4) Mokha, on the south fort. Further notice will be given when these lights are exhibited, which is understood, will not be long hence, as the lanterns are in place and everything points to an early illumination.

## INSURANCE FRAUD IN JAPAN.

A remarkable attempt to defraud the Manufacturers' Insurance Company of Canada has been discovered at Nara, Japan, says the *Kobe Chronicle*. It appears that a man named Saito, living at Nara, believed he had cancer in the stomach, consulted a local physician, when his suspicion was confirmed, the physician warning him that he had but a few months to live. The physician's assistant, learning this, saw in it a good way to make a good sum of money, so he approached Saito and proposed that he should get his life insured, which, he said, could easily be done, as cancer in the stomach was most difficult to detect unless some hint was given to the doctor of its presence. Saito agreed, on condition that his widow be paid 200 yen on his death. Preliminaries were at once entered into. The medical advisor to the company examined the man Saito, and reported favourably upon him, and accordingly a policy for 8000 yen was secured, the half annual premium amounting to 235.05, which was paid by Saito's accomplices. On the 7th of September the company received news of Saito's death, and an application for payment of the amount of the insurance money. A representative of the company from Osaka, the head office in Japan, visited Nara, and found all in order, medical certificate of death, etc., and accordingly the 8000 yen was paid in the usual course of business. But the perspicacity of a young policeman unravelled the plot, through noticing that the largest house in the district was occupied for only a few days, the temporary occupants leaving suddenly and secretly, the house having merely been taken by the widow and her accomplices in order to deceive the insurance company's agents when enquiring into Saito's death. From this the policeman discovered the whole plot, and found that while the widow only received the promised 200 yen, the balance of the money was divided among the physician's assistant and others who had helped him through the business. The whole party were arrested, and now await trial. Only a portion of the money has been recovered.

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Hongkong, 17th September, 1903.

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## HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE MATCH for next SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31st, will be THE CLUB v. THE GARRISON. Members wishing to play for either side are requested to enter their names in the match book kept in the Pavilion for that purpose.

PHILLIP W. GOLDRING,

Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1903. [3003]

IN THE MATTER OF ORDINANCE  
No. 2 of 1892.

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF JOHN SAMUEL RITCHIE, of Bagot Street, Wavertree, Liverpool, English Manufacturing Chemist, for Letters Patent for the exclusive use within the Colony of Hongkong of an Invention for "Improvements in the Manufacture of bricks or artificial stone."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Petition Declaration and Specification required by Ordinance No. 2 of 1892 have been duly filed in the Office of the Colonial Secretary and that it is the intention of the said JOHN SAMUEL RITCHIE, by DENNYS & BOWLEY their Solicitors to apply for Letters Patent for the exclusive use within the Colony of Hongkong of an Invention for "Improvements in the Manufacture of bricks or artificial stone."

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## AUCTIONS

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

**T**HE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (THURSDAY), the 29th OCTOBER, 1903, at 2:30 P.M., at his SALES ROOMS, Queen's Road, AN ASSORTMENT OF JAPANESE CURIOS, SILKS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.; Comprising—

SATSUMA, KANGA, SILVER CLOISONNE, BRONZES, TEA SETS, VASES, and ORNAMENTS, IVORY CARVINGS, CUT VELVET PICTURES, CARPETS and RUGS, FOLDING SCREENS; &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE:—As Customary. V. I. REMEDIOS, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1903. [2083]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

**T**HE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT of the CONCERNED, TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), the 30th OCTOBER, 1903, at 11:30 A.M., at ROSE VILLAS EAST 14, BONHAM ROAD, THE WHOLE of THE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE therein contained, Comprising—

DOUBLE and SINGLE BEDSTEADS with WIRE and RATTAN MATTRESSES, TEAKWOOD WARDROBE with GLASS, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS and TOILET SETS, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, BOOK-CASE, OVERMANTELS, TEAKWOOD SIDE-BOARD with GLASS, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, COOKING STOVE and UTENSILS, &c., &c.

One LADY'S BICYCLE, a quantity of BOOKS, ONE SMALL MINER'S SCOPE and a great Assortment of PLANTS in POTS. Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1903. [2093]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

IN BANKRUPTCY, BY THE TACK-LEE FIRM, BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER AND TRUSTEE.

**T**HE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

MONDAY, the 2nd NOVEMBER, 1903, at 3 P.M., at LAI YU GO OWN, no. 936, West Point, THE FOLLOWING QUANTITY OF ASSORTED DRAPERY, Comprising—

162 Rolls 70 to 75 lbs. weight per roll, 40 yards long by 1 yard wide.

81 Rolls 20 yards long by 1 yard wide, 5 in. Fr. Matting.

126 Rolls 35 yards long by 1 yard wide, 5 in. Fr. Matting.

22 Rolls 40 yards long by 1 yard wide, Ngau Ki Coloured Matting.

10 Rolls 40 yards long by 1 yard wide, Hop Ki Coloured Matting.

20 Rolls 40 yards long by 1 yard wide, Cheung Kai Coloured Matting.

8 Rolls 40 yards long by 1 yard wide, Cheung Kai Coloured Matting.

23 Rolls 40 yards long by 1 yard wide, Cheung Kai Coloured Matting.

10 Rolls 40 yards long by 1 yard wide, Hop Ki Coloured Matting.

27 Rolls 40 yards long by 1 yard wide, Cheung Kai Coloured Matting.

137 Rolls 40 yards long by 1 yard wide, Tang Cheung Matting.

39 Rolls 40 yards long by 1 yard wide, Cheung Kai Matting, superior quality.

36 Rolls.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1903. [2093]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

## NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS of the above Club will be held in the CITY HALL on MONDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER, at 4 P.M.

By Order, T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1903. [2095]

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

INFORMATION has been received from the MILITARY AUTHORITIES that GUN PRACTICE will be carried out from the West end of Stonecutters' Island on the undermentioned days at Barrels Targeto in a westerly direction, to the South of Chungking Island:—

October 30th, at 6 A.M. October 31st, at 3:30 P.M.

By Command, F. H. MAY, Colonial Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th October, 1903. [2097]

## THE IMPROVEMENT IN EXCHANGE REDUCTION IN PRICES.

M. E. H. RUTTONJEE begs to announce that from NOVEMBER 1st, on the Approval of the PROVISIONS, WINES, &c., will be RE'DUCE'D by 10 PER CENT.

Revised Price Lists will be ready in the middle of November.

NOTE THE ADDRESSES: 5, D'Aguilar Street, Hongkong, 37 and 38, Elgin Road, Kowloon.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1903. [2092]

## CARTRIDGES.

IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THEREFORE ALWAYS FRESH.

BLEY'S, SCHULTZ'S, AMBERITE and KYNOCK'S SPORTING CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 BORE and NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT in all Sizes, No. 10 to SSSG. AIR GUNS and AMMUNITION in Variety.

WM. SCHMIDT & CO.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1903. [2092]

## MUSIC.

## INTIMATIONS

## (ABBREVIATED) PROSPECTUS OF THE HONGKONG BREWERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances Hongkong 1865 to 1869, whereby the liability of a shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares.]

CAPITAL ..... \$700,000.00  
70,000 Shares ..... \$10. Each.

OFFICERS.—PRESIDENT, HON. RUSSELL COLEGROVE, Canton, China.

VICE PRESIDENT, MR. CHAN A. FOOK, Hongkong.

TREASURERS' (Pro Tem.)

Mr. LAI TAI YU, Canton and Hongkong.

Mr. TSUNG Y

THE  
ROBINSON PIANO  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTE.

ENTIRELY  
NEW STOCK  
ARRIVING.  
SPECIALY AND MOST CAREFULLY  
CHOSEN BY OUR  
M.R. RUBINSON,  
NOW IN EUROPE.

GREAT  
REDUCTIONS

in our present stock of Pianos and Musical  
Goods.



THE APOLLO  
MASTER PIANO  
PLAYER

THE BEST OF ALL!

THREE STYLES:  
PRICE FROM \$150 UP.

PATTI ENDORSES THE APOLLO.

Adelina Patti (Baroness Cedstrom) has given another great testimonial to the Apollo Piano-player. She was so delighted with the instrument that was purchased by her last year that this second testimonial is even stronger than the first one that she gave.

Mme. Patti says that "the Apollo never has given her the slightest trouble and that the new concert grand is one of the most wonderful and perfect piano-players that she has ever seen."

Hongkong, 15th October, 1903. [2484]

WAN ED.

LESSONS in English language by a Young German; eventually will give German Lessons in return. "H."  
Care of Daily Press Office, Hongkong, 28th October, 1903. [2990]

SHORTHAND.

SHORTHAND taught privately. Pitman's System. X.  
Care of Daily Press Office, Hongkong, 27th October, 1903. [2984]

WANTED by THE TANJONG PAGAR DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, Singapore, an EXPERIENCED MAN to take charge of the Estate Building Department outside. Must have had considerable experience in house building and repairing, used to native labour, able to set out and to take out quantities and measure up.

Only first class men need apply, stating age, qualifications and salary required to the SECRETARY, The Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Limited, Singapore. Hongkong, 15th October, 1903. [2888]

DANCING.

PLEASE NOTE.  
MRS. DONALDSON (Daughter of Professor F. F. WALLACE, of Rosemount Dancing Academy, Glasgow), begs to inform the residents of Hongkong and district that her Classes are now forming in the CITY HALL, and beginners who wish to be able to dance this season in time for the Scotch Ball should enrol at once.

BEGINNERS' CLASS.

Twice weekly ... \$10 a month.

ADVANCED CLASS.

Once a week ... \$7 a month.

CHILDREN'S CLASS.

Once a week ... \$4 a month.

PRIVATE CLASSES or PUPILS as may be arranged.

Pupils enrolled at the Robinson Piano Co., Ltd, Hongkong, 15th October 1903. [2988]

KOWLOON ROTISSERIE.

NO. 31, ELGIN ROAD, Kowloon (Two doors next to Kowloon Hotel). Meats à la Carte, Steaks, Chops, &c., &c., at any time between 7 a.m. and 10.30 p.m. Monthly terms on application.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1903. [2758]

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM  
DENTISTRY.

DR. M. H. CHAUN,  
27, DES VERTS ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.  
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
Hongkong, 10th March, 1903. [2490]

SIENTING.  
SURGEON DENTIST,  
No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.

SEEMS VERY MODERATE.  
Consultation Free.  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1903. [2989]

OUR PARIS LETTER.

Paris, 25th September.

France is very anxious to see the Balkan question settled, and is prepared to offer suggestions towards that end, without compromising herself. The fact that both Bulgaria and Turkey are preparing, for, war shows that Austria and Russia have not been as successful in their negotiations of peace as expected. Beyond protecting the lives of her own subjects, France will not interfere; she is keenly watching the development of events, and will act in conjunction with other Powers when the time comes. Not much importance is attached to the coming meeting in Vienna between the Tsar and the Emperor Francis Joseph, so far as averting a conflict between Bulgaria and Turkey is concerned, though a great deal may be done otherwise, such as the attempt to secure the co-operation of Germany in an occupation of European Turkey should Bulgaria, or even Servia, force a way. However peaceful the Sultan may be, matters are too critical actually for the present crisis to pass over quietly; the recent overtures made by the Sultan to the Bulgarian Government are not likely to solve the difficulty. Germany, who is at the back of Turkey, has to be reckoned with; Bulgaria stands alone, and is left to do the best she can, despite her appeals and protests. The situation in Macedonia just now recalls events in Crete nearly eight years ago, but it is far more difficult to find a solution for the difficulties in Macedonia than those of Crete; even an European congress, as favoured by France, would be useless unless having an army at its back. Russia cannot exactly do as she likes, for she has to take into serious consideration the attitude of her many rivals, and the steps which they are likely to take in the event of war. Bulgaria and Turkey are likely to renew their quarrel till spring.

There has really been no harvest this year in France; wheat-fields and vineyards have both suffered fearfully from the weather; the persistent cold and rain experienced everywhere have lost their mark, and the greater part of agricultural France has been victimised. Normandy is admitted to have suffered most, according to reports and statistics of the Ministry of Agriculture; the crop of apples is worthless, while corn is far below the average. In the centre and south of France the loss is somewhat less than in the north, but grain is very poor and light. Vineyards have been totally wrecked in many places; vines have indeed been so injured by rain and storms, that the crop is but ten per cent. in some districts as compared with that gathered twelve months ago. Millet, brown rice, and oilseed have spread widely, and have attacked even vines most carefully treated with sulphur, as well as others. Vine-growers attribute the vintage of 1903 as one of the worst on record, and this is indeed no exaggeration.

It is no longer a secret that the French Government is seriously contemplating the sending of an expedition to Morocco as the only way of settling the Morocco question; international agreement has proved a failure. The strengthening of garrisons by France in Algeria, and the moving of additional battalions of infantry and squadrons of cavalry nearer the frontier of Morocco, may only be precautionary measures, as the French declare, but for all that, are not without significance, and indicate readiness of action. France has no intention of declaring war against Morocco, though she wishes once, and for all to put a stop to incursions into Algeria, which of late have become more and more frequent, and as daring. England had enough to do in the Soudan, and France is not anxious to go through what she did in Africa. Insurrection is over a possible danger for France in North Africa, and this she must over ready to suppress from the earliest stage.

London is bad enough, but Paris is rapidly getting a worse city for drink. The Government frankly admits that the drink question in France continues to grow more acute. Some Frenchmen declare that the condition of their own country in this respect is more deplorable than any other European country. Anglophobists can no longer jeer at England, and draw attention to the London gaffers, which, according to their idea, are always full of gin-sodden men and women of the shopkeeping classes. A medical man who is about to write a series of articles on the important and painful subject, states that during the last few years France has become the most alcoholic as well as the most tuberculous of all the great races. Appeals are being constantly made by leading patriots to those French people that live on drink, as it were, to imitate Great Britain, the United States, Sweden, and Norway, and become as temperate. These nations, by their persistent efforts, have succeeded in putting down the drink evil. France, on the contrary, does nothing; every facility is accorded in France to those that deal in the sale of spirits. The consumption of alcohol has increased by 200 per cent. during the past forty years in France, as compared with only 10 per cent. in England. France is no longer the most sober of European nations; she actually consumes more than twice as much alcohol per head as England does. Alarming as this state of things is, there is very little if any sign on the part of good Frenchmen to aid in the work of reform.

"I STOOD IN A DRAUGHT with my coat off and caught this wretched cold," says the sufferer. He need not pay a heavy penalty if he follow his act of folly with an act of wisdom. Soak the feet in hot water with a few teaspoonfuls of Perry Davis' Painkiller in it. Take a teaspoonful of Painkiller in hot sweetened water at bed time and be thankful for so simple and speedy a way to break up a cold. There is but one Painkiller, Perry Davis'.

The members of the French commercial world

dislike hearing or reading about German trade

"Soothing, cleansing and antiseptic."

Pleasant to use, especially to sufferers from perspiration, and most refreshing in hot climates.

F.C. CALVERT & CO., Manchester, Eng.

2989

expansion; unpleasant is the subject is for them, they are forced to swallow the bitter pill, and acknowledge its progressive reality. What is most surprising to French business men, that Germany's rapid progress in external markets continues despite financial and other serious hindrances. Figures speak for themselves; during the six months ending in June last, the value of German exports increased by nearly 10 millions sterling, while imports reached an even larger extent. French trade is nothing as compared to this; even the commerce of England, though much more satisfactory than that of France, shows nothing like Germany's rate of growth.

German progress is not only limited to commercial affairs; the increase of Germany's navy must also be taken into good account. This is an item which France views as equally serious, not to say threatening. German ships leave nothing to be desired either in point of construction or speed. France cannot indulge in such a proud boast! What is best to be done in order to become Germany's equal? France prefers other nations that are superior to her to answer that question and to lead the way.

Few rivers afford such a variety of "fish" to amateur anglers as does the Seine. Last year (1902) there were found 16,519 dogs, 1,355 cats, 1,630 rats, 741 turkeys, 3 pigeons, 377 canaries, 150 other birds of various description, 1,712 hares, 21 rabbits, sheep, 1 porrot, 1 serpent (not the sea one), some 50,000 lbs. of meat, and 1,300 lbs. of fish. The miraculous draught of fishes was nowhere in it. No wonder Parisian anglers described the season as being a good one! If more "wonders of the deep" are brought up, the municipality might think it worth while opening a museum, wherein to lodge such relics. Citizens no longer have any faith in the purity of the Seine water. How can they?

It may not be generally known that when our President Loubet goes out shooting, the "bag" is divided into three sections, the first and choicest birds, hares, rabbits going to the members of the extreme left in the Senate and the Chamber, the Government's chief supports. The second section goes to private friends of the President's guests and the rest is distributed among hospitals. M. Loubet's own share is not even mentioned; he has to pay for his own game.

The Municipal Council is engaged since some time on improvements. Since the recent disaster on the Paris Underground Railways, the municipality has been endeavouring to discover means to prevent the re-occurrence of such a holocaust, and to afford greater facilities to those whose duty it is to save life. Special fire or smoke helmets for irrespirable atmospheres will shortly be distributed by way of experiment to a few firemen in this city. When a helmet of this kind was sent to the Council for approval some months ago, the municipality expressed itself so satisfied with it that it voted a sum of 3,000 francs for the manufacture and experimental use of a number of such helmets or casques. A few of these are to be immediately sent to various principal stations. The helmet in question consists of a glazed circular headpiece surmounted by a small chamber containing an air-pump, and a visor to protect the face. With the air-pump are connected two tubes, one for inspiration and the other for expiration, and merging in an india-rubber pipe connected with an air compressor near the spot to be exploded. Three men are necessary, one to penetrate into the choke-area, the other to hold a safety lamp, while the third works the air-compressor. The helmet is considered as very practical, and likely to become general.

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M. Jacques Lebœuf reports progress from his "Saharan Empire"; his project, since the details of same have become publicly known, is serious. The practical idea of the young sugar king is to convert the sandy and uncultivated territories on the coast of the Sahara desert into an up-to-date flourishing French Colony; a veritable maritime city with deep water port accessible to vessels of deep draught; houses, hotels, theatres are also to be built, in due time. It is to be hoped that the troublesome natives will not interfere in the work of civilisation, and that M. Jacques Lebœuf, who is spending his millions in so profitable a manner, may live long to enjoy the fruits of his labour.

General Arxon, like Lord Roberts, has the interest of his men, and soldiers in general at heart. Dwelling upon the miseries of militarism in France, he draws attention to the fact that there are some 2,000 young men, actually in Paris, whose term of military service has expired, and who are without employment. Ten thousand of these ex-soldiers may be better off than the rest, and can afford to wait until something turns up. The General urges employers to do their level best for the thousands unable to find work, and to come at once to the assistance of the homeless.

This sad spectacle is repeated annually, and very little is done to amend the situation of those who have served their country.

The Peace Conference now being held at Rouen cannot be congratulated on the following foolish resolution, namely, that defensive treaties containing an obligation of assistance from one Power to another in case of aggression could not be considered legitimate unless there was a

convention to that effect.

The Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT First Class Foreign and Chinese Risks at Current Rates.

W. J. HU & PHIBBS & CO.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1903. [2185]

THE STATE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LIVERPOOL.

FIRE and LIFE.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept First Class Foreign and Chinese Risks at Current Rates.

Also to accept proposals for LIFE ASSURANCE. Prospectuses on application.

TUNNER & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1903. [2186]

NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO.

FIRE and LIFE.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept First Class Foreign and Chinese Risks at Current Rates.

Also to accept proposals for LIFE ASSURANCE. Prospectuses on application.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1903. [1883]

CARBOLINEUM-AVENARIUS

USED FOR OVER 25 YEARS.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL, Rooms 4 and 5.

DAVID CURSAR & SON

MERCHANT NAVY

NAVY BOILED

LONG FLAX

RELIANCE CROWN

TARPAULING

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Sole Agents.

PURE FRESH WATER

IN CASES OF ABOUT

450 lbs. NET.

TRADE MARK

CARBOLINEUM-AVENARIUS

IN CASES OF ABOUT

100 lbs. NET.

TRADE MARK

CARBOLINEUM-AVENARIUS

IN CASES OF ABOUT

50 lbs. NET.

TRADE MARK

CARBOLINEUM-AVENARIUS

IN CASES OF ABOUT

25 lbs. NET.

TRADE MARK

CARBOLINEUM-AVENARIUS

IN CASES OF ABOUT

10 lbs. NET.

TRADE MARK

CARBOLINEUM-AVENARIUS

IN CASES OF ABOUT

5 lbs. NET.

TRADE MARK

## SHIPPING.

**ARRIVALS.**  
Oct. 27, KASU, British str., 1,442, Baddeley, Cinkiang and Wuhu 23rd Oct., General.

BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY.  
Oct. 28, HIPSANO, British str., from Canton.

**CLEARANCES**  
AT THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.  
28th October.

Chengchou, British str., for Amoy.

Kasian, French str., for Pakhoi.

Haiyan, British str., for Swatow.

Hakao, French str., for Hoitow.

Peking, British str., for Singapore.

## DEPARTURES.

28th October.

CHIANGSANG, British str., for Canton.

DAPIRE, German str., for Amoy.

EMPIRE, British str., for Shanghai.

HAIYUN, British str., for Amoy.

HANGSAN, British str., for Shanghai.

HONGKONG, British str., for Amoy.

HOFSSANG, British str., for Hongkong.

INDRAVILI, British str., for Portland.

KUMSANG, British str., for Calcutta.

MEEFOO, Chinese str., for Canton.

NANSHAN, British str., for Swatow.

NANYANG, German str., for Saigon.

QUARTA, German str., for Mauritius.

ULBRAND, Norwegian str., for Moji.

## VESSELS IN DOCK.

28th October.

ABERDEEN DOCKS.—KOWLOON DOCKS—Lillebonne, U.S.A.T. Wright, Hercules, Toria, Thales, Chrysanthemum, Dr. H. J. Kider, Paul Revere, Athenian, Cosmopolitan DOCK—Tsinan, Teucer.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship.

"SUEVIA."

Captain Borek will be despatched for the above ports TO-MORROW, the 30th inst., at NOON. For Freight apply to HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1903. [242] INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship.

"LOONGSONG."

Captain Weigall will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 30th inst., at 4 P.M. This Steamer has superior accommodation for First-class Passengers and is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight, Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 26th October, 1903. [297]

FOR MANILA.

THE Steamship.

"TEUCER."

Captain P. R. Silverlock, will be despatched for the above port on or about FRIDAY, the 30th instant.

Good Accommodation for Cabin Passengers at reduced rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents, Hongkong, 27th October, 1903. [298]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PHILIPPINE PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1903. About KURDISTAN ..... 31st Oct. RICHMOND CASTLE ..... 10th Nov. ORONO ..... 19th Nov. ORO ..... 1st Dec. LOWTHER CASTLE ..... 12th Dec. SIKH ..... 22nd Dec.

For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents, Hongkong, 27th October, 1903. [1125]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE, NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, HAMBURG-AMERIKALINIE.

FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIROGO AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Imperial German Mail Steamship.

"HAMBURG."

OF THE HAMBURG-AMERIKALINIE. Captain E. Bu in ter, due here with the outward German Mail on THURSDAY, at 8 A.M., will leave for the above places about 24 hours after arrival.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS, APPLY TO MELCHERS & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 26th October, 1903. [15]

FOR CHEMULPO, DALNY AND PORT ARTHUR. (Calling at SHANGHAI.)

THE Steamship.

"PRONTO."

Captain Grandt will be despatched for the above ports on SUNDAY, the 1st November, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to HAMBURG-AMERIKALINIE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1903. [247]

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI"

Captain Samuel Bell Smith.

DEPARTURES FROM Hongkong, on week days, at 7.30 A.M.; on Excursion Sundays, at 8.30 A.M.; from Macao week days about 2 P.M. and Sundays about 7.30 P.M. FAIR—(week days) 1st Class (including cabin and servant), \$3. Return Ticket \$3.

2nd Class \$1. 3rd Class 50 cents.

On Excursion Sundays 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Single Ticket \$2. Return Ticket \$3. Return Ticket including Tiffin and Dinner either on board or at Macao Hotel \$5. On Sundays \$5 extra will be charged for each Cabin which has accommodation for two or more Passengers. Wharf at the Western end of Wing Lok Street.

The Steamer runs an Excursion Trip Every day, and takes only 3 hours to reach Macao.

MING ON & CO.

End Floor, 16, Victoria Street, Hongkong, 8th September, 1903. [2112]

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	CAPTAIN	POE FREIGHT AFLOAT	TO BE DISPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	JAVA	Brit. str.	S. Barcham	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 30th Inst.
LONDON, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	BRITISH	Brit. str.	G. Phillips	P. & O. S. N. Co.	7th Nov., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP	TANTALUS	Brit. str.	Br. str.	BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY	10th Nov.
POLYPHONOS	ACHILLES	Brit. str.	Br. str.	BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY	24th Nov.
CANADA	YARNA	Brit. str.	Wagner	HAMBURG-AMERIKALINIE	15th Dec.
WAKASA, MARU	FREDERICK	Frederick	J. H. MacMillan	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	31st Inst., Daylight.
MARSEILLES, LONDON &c., V. SPOKE, &c.	SOLLIER	Brit. str.	J. H. MacMillan	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	3rd Nov., at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	HYDRA	Brit. str.	J. H. MacMillan	BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY	15th Nov.
MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL	HYDRA	Brit. str.	J. H. MacMillan	BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY	8th Dec.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	HYDRA	Brit. str.	J. H. MacMillan	BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY	22nd Dec.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	HYDRA	Brit. str.	J. H. MacMillan	BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY	5th Jan.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	HYDRA	Brit. str.	J. H. MacMillan	BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY	11th Nov., at Noon.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	HYDRA	Brit. str.	J. H. MacMillan	BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY	3rd November.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	HYDRA	Brit. str.	J. H. MacMillan	BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY	1st December.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	HYDRA	Brit. str.	J. H. MacMillan	BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY	15th Dec.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	HYDRA	Brit. str.	J. H. MacMillan	BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY	29th Dec.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	HYDRA	Brit. str.	J. H. MacMillan	BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY	1st Jan.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	HYDRA	Brit. str.	J. H. MacMillan	BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY	20th Nov.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	HYDRA	Brit. str.	J. H. MacMillan	BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY	1st December.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	HYDRA	Brit. str.	J. H. MacMillan	BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY	18th November.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	HYDRA	Brit. str.	J. H. MacMillan	BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY	2nd November.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	HYDRA	Brit. str.	J. H. MacMillan	BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY	3rd Nov., at 4 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	HYDRA	Brit. str.	J. H. MacMillan	BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY	14th Nov.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	HYDRA	Brit. str.	J. H. MacMillan	BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY	14th Nov.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	HYDRA	Brit. str.	J. H. MacMillan	BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY	15th Nov.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	HYDRA	Brit. str.	J. H. MacMillan	BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY	16th Nov.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	HYDRA	Brit. str.	J. H. MacMillan	BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY	17th Nov.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	HYDRA	Brit. str.	J. H. MacMillan	BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY	18th Nov.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	HYDRA	Brit. str.	J. H. MacMillan	BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY	19th Nov.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	HYDRA	Brit. str.	J. H. MacMillan	BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY	20th Nov.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	HYDRA	Brit. str.	J. H. MacMillan	BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY	21st Nov.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	HYDRA	Brit. str.	J. H. MacMillan	BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY	22nd Nov.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	HYDRA	Brit. str.	J. H. MacMillan	BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY	23rd Nov.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	HYDRA	Brit. str.	J. H. MacMillan	BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY	24th Nov.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	HYDRA	Brit. str.	J. H. MacMillan	BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY	25th Nov.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	HYDRA	Brit. str.	J. H. MacMillan	BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY	26th Nov.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	HYDRA	Brit. str.	J. H. MacMillan	BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY	27th Nov.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	HYDRA	Brit. str.	J. H. MacMillan	BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY	28th Nov.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	HYDRA	Brit. str.	J. H. MacMillan	BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY	29th Nov.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	HYDRA	Brit. str.	J. H. MacMillan	BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY	30th Nov.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	HYDRA	Brit. str.	J. H. MacMillan	BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY	31st Nov.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	HYDRA	Brit. str.	J. H. MacMillan	BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY	1st Dec.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	HYDRA	Brit. str.	J. H. MacMillan	BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY	2nd Dec.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	HYDRA	Brit. str.	J. H. MacMillan	BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY	3rd Dec.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	HYDRA	Brit. str.	J. H. MacMillan	BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY	4th Dec.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	HYDRA	Brit. str.	J. H. MacMillan	BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY	5th Dec.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	HYDRA	Brit. str.	J. H. MacMillan	BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY	6th Dec.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	HYDRA	Brit. str.	J. H. MacMillan	BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY	7th Dec.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	HYDRA	Brit. str.	J. H. MacMillan	BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY	8th Dec.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	HYDRA	Brit. str.	J. H. MacMillan	BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY	9th Dec.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	HYDRA	Brit. str.	J. H. MacMillan	BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY	10th Dec.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	HYDRA	Brit. str.	J. H. MacMillan	BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY	11th Dec.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	HYDRA	Brit. str.	J. H. MacMillan	BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY	12th Dec.



## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

LAST XMAS AND NEW YEAR PARCELS (via Gibraltar)—Parcels for the United Kingdom posted before 3 p.m. on Friday, the 6th November, are due in London about the 12th December, and those posted before 3 p.m. on Friday, the 20th November, are due in London about the 26th December.

The following postage will be collected:

For a Parcel not exceeding 3 lbs., in weight—50 cents

Over 3 lbs. to 5 lbs. " 1.50

With an additional 50 cents, Parcels may be sent via Brindisi, and if posted before 3 p.m. on Friday, the 20th November are due in London about the 1st December, and those posted before 3 p.m. on Friday, the 27th December, are due in London about the 3rd January, 1904.

All Parcels containing Jewellery, or any article of Gold or Silver, must be Insured, and all Insured Parcels must be sealed. The seals must bear the impression of a private mark.

Senders of Parcels are requested to post them a few days in advance.

The Hamburg, with the German Mail of the 29th ult., left Singapore on Saturday, the 24th inst., and may be expected here to-day.

The Dove, with the American Mail of the 7th inst., left Yokohama on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at day-light, and may be expected here on or about Wednesday, the 4th prox.

## MAILS WILL CLOSE.

FOR	PER	DATUM
Amoy	Thursday	29th, 8.00 A.M.
Canton	Thursday	29th, 9.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Thursday	29th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	Thursday	29th, 1.15 P.M.
Kobe	Thursday	29th, 4.30 P.M.
Kobe and Yokohama	Thursday	29th, 5.00 P.M.
Hoihow and Haiphong	Thursday	29th, 5.00 P.M.
Canton	Thursday	29th, 5.00 P.M.
Namtao	Thursday	29th, 5.00 P.M.
Sanbuo	Thursday	29th, 5.00 P.M.
Macao	Thursday	29th, 5.00 P.M.
Quonan, Wan, Hoihow, Pakhoi & Haiphong	Friday	30th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow and Shanghai	Friday	30th, 9.30 A.M.
Canton	Friday	30th, 11.00 A.M.
Haiphong	Friday	30th, 11.00 A.M.
Hauo	Friday	30th, 11.00 A.M.
Phranay	Friday	30th, 11.00 A.M.
Suena	Friday	30th, 11.00 A.M.
Huangshau	Friday	30th, 1.15 P.M.
Loangshau	Friday	30th, 3.00 P.M.
Kinchau	Friday	30th, 5.00 P.M.
Tai Chan	Friday	30th, 5.00 P.M.
Hoi Fu	Friday	30th, 5.00 P.M.
Wingchau	Friday	30th, 5.00 P.M.

## TO-DAY.

Sale, Curios, &c., Sales Rooms, Mr. V. I. Romeo, 2:30 p.m.

## TO-MORROW.

Sale, Furniture Rose Villas East, 14, Bonham Road, Messrs. Hughes &ough, 11:30 a.m.

## COMMERCIAL.

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

28th October.

ON LONDON.—  
Telegraphic Transfer ..... 1/10<sup>c</sup>  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 1/10<sup>c</sup>  
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ..... 1/10<sup>c</sup>  
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 1/10<sup>c</sup>  
Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 1/10<sup>c</sup>  
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight/10<sup>c</sup>

ON PARIS.—  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 292  
Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 295<sup>c</sup>

ON GERMANY.—  
On demand ..... 188<sup>c</sup>

ON NEW YORK.—  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 45<sup>c</sup>  
Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 45<sup>c</sup>

ON HONGKONG.—  
Telegraphic Transfer ..... 138<sup>c</sup>  
Bank, on demand ..... 138<sup>c</sup>

ON CALCUTTA.—  
Telegraphic Transfer ..... 138<sup>c</sup>  
Bank, on demand ..... 138<sup>c</sup>

ON SHANGHAI.—  
Bank, at sight ..... 74<sup>c</sup>  
Brenta, 30 days' sight ..... 72<sup>c</sup>

ON YOKOHAMA.—  
On demand ..... 88<sup>c</sup>

ON SINGAPORE.—  
On demand ..... Nominal

ON B. LAVIA.—  
In demand ..... 111<sup>c</sup>

ON H. PHONO.—  
On demand ..... 11 p.c.p.m.

ON S. TON.—  
On demand ..... 1.1 p.c.p.m.

ON B. NGOK.—  
On demand ..... 61

SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying Rate ..... \$10.90

GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per two ..... \$57.25

BAR S. RAIL, per oz. ..... 271<sup>c</sup>

## OPUM.

29th October.

Quotations are— Allowances net, to 1 catty.

Maiwa New ..... \$900 to — per pound

Maiwa Old ..... \$550 to — "

Maiwa Older ..... \$1010 to — "

Maiwa V. Old ..... \$1450 to — "

Persian Extra fine ..... \$820 to — "

Persian Extra fine ..... \$830 to — "

Fatau Old ..... \$1095 to — per catty

Fatau New ..... \$1092 to — "

Banars Old ..... — to — "

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

## THE GERMAN MAIL.

The Imperial German mail steamer *Hamburg* left Singapore on the 24th inst., at noon, and may be expected here to-day at 6 a.m.

## THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Indo-China steamer *Nanshang*, from Calcutta and the Straits, left Singapore for this port on the 27th inst., at 4 p.m., and may be expected here on the 2nd prox.

## THE INDIAN MAIL.

The O. & O. steamer *Doric* leaves Yokohama for this port, via Inland Sea, &c., on the 27th inst.

The T.K.K. steamer *Nippon Maru* left San Francisco for this port, via Honolulu, &c., on the 15th inst.

The P. M. steamer *Silvers* left San Francisco for this port, via Honolulu, &c., on the 23rd inst.

GERMANY STEAMERS.

The T.K.K. steamer *Rohilla Maru* left Manila on the 27th inst., at 4 p.m., and is expected here at day-light.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Wakasa Maru* (European Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 26th inst., at 2 p.m., and is expected here to-day.

The P. & O. steamer *Formosa* left Singapore, for this port on the 27th inst., at 8 a.m.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Kagoshima Maru* (Bombay Line) left Nagasaki for this port on the 27th inst., and is expected here on the 1st prox.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Kusangi Maru* (Australian Line) left Kobe for this port via Nagasaki on the 27th inst., and is expected here on the 3rd prox.

The P. & O. steamer *Indrapura* arrived at Yokohama on the 24th inst., and may be expected here about the 5th prox.

The C.M. steamer *Minchow* left Victoria (B.C.) on the 16th inst., for Hongkong via Japan ports.

The C.N. steamer *Changsha*, from Australian ports via Manila, left S. Deyu on the 17th inst., and is expected here on the 5th prox.

The N.P. steamer *Olympia* left Victoria (B.C.) for Yokohama and the usual ports on the 18th inst., and may be expected here on the 16th prox.

The Boston Steamship Co.'s steamer *Tremont* left Victoria for Yokohama and the usual ports on the 25th inst., and may be expected here on the 25th prox.

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.

2nd Oct.—*Hyson*, *Cambridge*, *Red Fern*, *Finsbury*, *Hamburg*, *Londisport*, *Nestor*, *Janfa*, *Keenan*, 9th—*Bingo Maru*, *Sydney*, *Ulysses*, *Benshaw*, 13th—*Canopus*, *Glenjarg*, *Mogul*, *Dredger*, 16th—*Achilles*, *Argonauta*, *Benglo*, *Hudson*, *Erlberg*, *Kingraig*, *Sithonia*, 20th—*Komakura*.

## JOINT STOCK SHARERS.

Hongkong, 27th October.

COMPANY PAID UP. DEDICATION.

Banks & Co. \$125 \$100, sellers

London & Shantou \$125, buyers

Four Shares \$125, buyers

Bell's Associates E. A. \$125, sellers

Canton-Hongkong Lee \$125, nominal

Commercial Agents Co. \$125, sellers

China Lycia & Co. \$125, sellers

Lower Co. Ltd. \$125, buyers

China Prov. L. & M. \$125, sellers

China Sugar \$125, sellers

Cigar Company— \$125, sellers

A. L. Tramways \$125, sellers

Tram Co. Ltd. \$125, sellers

Cotton Mills— \$125, sellers

Euco. \$125, sellers

International \$125, sellers

Laon Kung Chow \$125, sellers

Sycehie \$125, sellers

Hongkong \$125, sellers

Dairy Farm \$125, buyers

Ernest & Co. Ltd. \$125, buyers

Green Island Cement \$125, buyers

H. & C. Bakery \$125, buyers

Hongkong Ice & Co. \$125, buyers

Hongkong Rope \$125, buyers

J. & W. Dow. \$125, buyers

Insurance— \$125, buyers

London & G. \$125, buyers

Longchow Motor \$125, buyers

M. & W. Hart & G. \$125, buyers

Hongkong Hotel \$125, buyers

H. & W. Hooper \$125, buyers

Hoover \$125, buyers

Ice \$125, buyers

Imperial \$125, buyers

International \$125, buyers

Laundries \$125, buyers

Levi & Salter \$125, buyers

Longchow \$1